# THE HUNTRESS

EDUCATION—"*he main pillar which sustains the emple of Liberty.*—JEFFERSON.

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## SELECTED TALES.

### THE DARING YANKEE.

In the harbor of Santa Martha, in the year of grace 1824, a private armed Schr. lay at anchor bearing the Columbian flag She had just returned from a cruise considerably damaged in her spars and rigging, occasioned partly by the violence of the weather, and partly by engaging a Spanish Letter of Marque, which she eventually captured. As it would take some days to refit her, the crew, whom nothing would induce to work in port, were permitted to pass much of their time on shore, where they contrived to while away the hours in smoking, drinking, and games of hazard. The recklessness of sailors is proverbial. In a few days a majority of the crew had exhausted their stock of doubloons for which they had so often perilled their life and limb, and having now no means of gratifying their various wants, they became weary of this inactive course, and ready for any enterprise that seemed likely to replenish their empty coffers. At this period it was ascertained that the Royalists were advancing in strong force, and and as it was known that the Columbians, under Gen Sucre, wherein the vicinity of a battle seemed inevitable, on the result of which rested the destinies of the Republic. Among the crew this became the engrossing topic of conversation, and it ended in their determination to serve as volunteers under the Columbian flag, and, after the conflict, to join the vessel. One of the zealous for this enterprise was a Yankee, by the name of Nutta. He had left the United States with no capital but an iron heart—had roved wherever there was a prospect of bettering his fortune, but hitherto without success, and was now a prize-master.

On arriving at the Columbian camp, it occurred to Nutta that he had none of the qualifications of the soldier except courage, and that no severity of drill could transform an old salt into one of the regular rank and file. To him such an idea was preposterous. He had almost concluded to retrace his steps, when the inquiry was made if any of the crew could act as trumpeter, for in that important office there was a vacancy in the cavalry. For Nutta that was the very place. In his younger days he had played the trumpet for the militia, and he offered his services as one competent to answer all the calls of that high functionary. He was immediately furnished with a suitable horse and instrument, and it was generally admitted that his ta-ra-ra, if it failed in sweetness, was remarkable for its strength.

The hostile forces had now manœuvered in the face of each other several days when the royalist General satisfied of his owe numerical superiority, and having the fullest confidence in his tried and veteran troops, determined to hazard his engagement. Gen. Sucre had equal confidence in the Columbians. They were struggling to shake off the Spanish yoke that had become intolerably oppressive, and were aware that defeat would prove ruinous to their cause. They too were impatient for the conflict.

It commenced a little before dawn, by an attempt of the Royalists to surprise the Columbians in the camp: The latter, however, having some intimation of their design, were arranged in order of battle, and received them with so warm a fire, that the advancing corps precipitately retreated. At sunrise the action became general. The regiment to which Nutta belonged, was posted on the extreme right, with order on no account to change their position, unless so directed from head quarters. If these orders had been more discretionary, it would have saved the effusion of much blood. and averted a blow which at one time had nearly proved fatal to their cause. No sooner had the engagement became general, than a masked battery had opened upon Nutta's regiment, and was so admirably served that man and horse were continually dropping beneath its desolate fire. The field officers of the regiment were all either killed or mortally wounded, when Montano, the captain on whom the command now devolved, panicstricken at the charge, gave orders to sound a retreat. Nutta, who amid all the confusion was perfectly collected, saw at a glance that even such an order, was too late for their safety. He perceived a body of the enemy even then, endeavoring to occupy the ground in their rear, and that their only chance of success was to advance. Satisfied of this, he placed the trumpet to his lips, and sounding the charge he dashed headlong on the enemy followed by his gallant comrades. The onslaught was irresistable—the artillery were sabered almost to a man, and the cavalry, taking their places at their guns, opened a fire at the corps which had endeavored to cut off their own retreat, and which was then occupying the ground they had left. In the mean time Sucre, who had been informed of the danger of his cavalry, but knew not of the favorable change, pushed forward his reserve in support. It reached the scene of action the moment the cavalry, transformed to artilerists, were pouring their grape and canister upon their late pursuers. The latter, unable to withstand the double fire, to which they were now exposed, soon broke in disorder, the example spread and paralyzed the rest, and the affair terminated in a disastrious flight, in which the enemy lost more of their number than during the heat of the engagement.

This victory, so important to the Columbians, was mainly owing to the effective charge of the cavalry, and the royalists saw that it was apparently too late to recover the lost fortunes of the day. Gen. Sucre was aware of this, and was admiring to his officers the conduct of the corps when he learned with surprise the weight of his obligations, to the underhand efforts of his trumpeter. He at once sent for him. 'Who,' inquired the General, 'directed you to sound the charge?' 'I sounded on my own hook, replied Nutta, and he then modestly, and in a few words assigned his reason. 'Enough,' responded Sucre, it is my intention to promote you, and here is a commission as a small reward for your gallantry.' Nutta at first declined the honor, on the ground that he could render more effectual assistance on the ocean, to which habit and inclination led him. 'Well,' said the General, 'rejoin your vessel with your commission in your pocket. Whenever it is you take rank as Captain in the Columbian army.

Notwithstanding the success that had hitherto attended the Republican banner, Maracaibo still held out for the Royalists. As this was a place of no small importance, its fall was deemed essential to the safety of the republic, and some months after the events we have above related. Sucre with a strong force prepared to invest it. To do this effectually, however, required the combined attack by sea and land. But this was a work of no small difficulty, as the city on the sea side was defended by a number of heavy batteries, and especially by a bar, which rendered a near approach of the ships extremely dangerous. Sucre and the Commodore, and at last it was resolved to hazard a night attack on the batteries with the boats of the squadron. If they could be carried, and the guns turned on the city, its fall was inevitable. In order to divert the enemy's attention. a simultaneous attack was made on the land side, and it was anticipated that amid the darkness and confusion, the batteries might be won. It so happened that the privateer in which Nutta had recently obtained the command, was then at anchor near the squadron—and he no sooner heard of the contemplated attack, than he volunteered with his crew to take part in the desperate attempt.

The night was extremely dark when the boats at a given signal pulled from the squadron, and a damp and fitful gust that howled through the fitful cordage, announced that the tempest had begun. But followers to the nearest battery, which they entered with the ferocity of tigers. The clash of steel, the rattle of musketry, and the yells of combatants, drowned at intervals the howling of the storm. At one moment the intrepidity of Nutta placed him in the greatest peril In the melee he had separated from his companions, when he was suddenly assailed by three of the enemy. Parrying the blow of the foremost, he clove him to the brain, and instantly grasping him in his arms, he hurled him with such herculean force upon the others, that they were prostrated to the earth, and ere they could recover, two blows from his sabre gave them their quietus. The conflict was too sanguinary to be of long duration. Two of the batteries were carried by Nutta, and the other divisions being equally successful, the morning light revealed their flag waving triumphantly over all. The Royalists at Maracaibo, satisfied that further opposition was useless, agreed to an immediate surrender, and at noon Sucre, with his forces, took possession of the Plaza.

It is needless to add that the officers of the squadron were received by him in the most flattering manner, and he requested the Commodore to give him the names of those who had distinguished themselves in the late glorious attack. The latter in his communication did not forget, as among the bravest of the brave, the captain of the privateer. On being presented to the General, he was recognised at a glance. 'Ah! my gallant trumpeter!' exclaimed Sucre, grasping his hand. 'I believe that if the war continues, that your claims on the Republic will be more than she can discharge. This brave seaman already holds a Captain's commission in the army, for his admirable conduct in a former battle. From this day he will take rank as Colonel.' He concluded by informing Nutta that if he was not satisfied with the service on land, he need not report himself till it suited his convenience. It is unnecessary to remark that Nutta did not feel at ease till on the quarter deck, and in a few days with his new commission, he sailed on another cruise.

Several years after the events we have just related, the writer became acquainted with Nutta at Carthagena, where he was held in high estimation, being as distinguished for his hospitality and kindness as he had been for his undaunted courage.—He was still in command of a private armed vessel, and it was from one of his officers that I have gathered the particulars that I have attempted to describe. Since the affair at Maracaibo he had experienced many eventful changes, but adversity, instead of depressing, seemed but to incite him to noble efforts. At one time he was so successful as to be enabled to purchase a large ship, and in arming and equipping her, he had expended all he was worth. She mounted sixteen carronades. and he expected in sweeping the commerce of old Spain, to be well remunerated for his extraordinary outlay. But his hopes were disappointed. One night while she lay at anchor, with her sails bent and all ready for a cruise, the crew. taking advantage of Nutta's absence on shore, suddenly appeared on the quarter deck, forced the officers into the cutter, and put to sea.—As the vessel was never heard of afterwards, she probably foundered with all on board. Pennyless and unable to find immediate employ in another vessel, Nutta started for the interior to rejoin the army, when he heard of the assassination of his friend and patron, the illustrious Sucre.—Fearful that he might meet with many vexatious delays in obtaining that station to which he was entitled, he turned once more to the seaboard, and engaged in several expeditions in a subordinate capacity. In one of these he carried by boarding a corsair that had long been the terror of those seas.

Among the females whom he had rescued from a fate worse than death, was a young lady of rare personal beauty, who with her attendants had that morning been taken from a merchant ship, and whom the pirate captain had destined for himself on regaining his retreat. The father of the fair captive made Nutta the most munificent offers, but though then poor he nobly refused them. The lady however, was more successful in her own offer, and, at a subsequent period, her heart and hand crowned his felicity. When I parted from him at Carthagena he was all buoyancy of spirit, and sanguine that a few more cruises would secure him a sufficiency for his declining years. 'In that case,' he remarked, 'I may probably return to the United States—but I have been so long accustomed to a life of excitement that it is much more probable I shall endeavor to claim my rank in the Columbian army. Whether his anticipations were realized, or whether he fell in one of the numberless revolutions that have agitated that quarter of the globe, I have been unable to ascertain. But the remembrance of his worth will be long cherished by A YANKEE.

### YOUTH, BEAUTY AND FRIENDSHIP.

About fifteen years ago, two young, beautiful and fashionable girls of this city were inseparable friends. Neither was over sixteen—they were constantly together, and cherished for each other an affection of the deepest tenderness. Both were the children of parents in no ordinary circumstances, in a pecuniary point of view, but of the highest respectability. One, Clorinda, was handsome, fairy-like, attractive, mild and fascinating. The other was beautiful Indeed at that time, Cecelia was regarded as the beauty of our city. She was sufficiently vain, had many admirers, and was the darling of her parents, and the most attractive object of every circle in which she visited.

Suddenly the news came to her one morning that her friend had been seized with that most frightful disease to all beauties, the small pox. For an instant she was stunned by the intelligence, but the next she was in her chamber, preparing for an immediate visit to the sick bed of her friend. Her family remonstrated, assured her she could not possibly do any good, and that neither friendship nor christianity, required her to peril her own life at such a time, and with such an object.

She listened calmly and patiently, and made but one reply. Her heart told her there she ought to go and she did go—and hour by hour, day by day, night by night, she sat by the side of her suffering friend—the one, the very beau ideal of youth, beauty and that rosiness of health which characterises life's brightest morning—the other blackened, disfigured and distorted by the appalling disease under which she was laboring.

But Clorinda recovered and Cecelia escaped. Nay, she seemed if possible more beautiful than ever,—again visited in gay society, and conquered more hearts from the extraordinary instance of disregard for self which she had so recently manifested. This I beg to assure my hearers is no fiction. It is not even a highty colored picture of fact. Both since have married. The young beauty is now the mother of a lovely family, and is the wife of one of the most respectable physicians, while her friend, for that fond relationship is still preserved between them, is one of the richest young widows of our goodly metropolis. May they both live many years. But certain I am that the noble and heroic act here so briefly recorded, will plead with the tongue of an angel before the tribunal of a just and true God.

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At a late bible class examination, the master having asked, 'what is said of John the Baptist?' received the following answer:

'And this ere John came up out of the wilderness, and he was clothed on Cammomiles hair, and he was girt about the neck with a leather bridle, and his meat was locoes and wild onions.'

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☞ 'Come—up, up with you,' said the watchman to a loafer he saw lying in Charles street, and poking his stick at him, he added, 'where do you live?' what is your name.'

'I live in no place particular—my name is Figures—Tom Figures.'

'Well,' 'tottle on,' said the Charley again, '*Figures should never lie*, and least of all, in such a public manner.'

# WASHINGTON CITY

*SATURDAY AUGUST 13, 1842.*


## LINCOLN REPUBLICAN.

This paper is published at Wiscasset, (Me.) by Richard Caldwell, at $2 per annum.

We approve his general course—his leading articles are mild and sensible. The following is an extract—

THE MASSACHUSETTS ELECTION.—"We could not help taking notice a short time since of a sort of angry grief exhibited by the papers of Massachusetts at the loss of a Whig member of Congress in the 9th District to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Hastings,—We should have thought that the election of Gen. Harrison to the Presidency would have afforded a system of tactics to have given the Whigs a guide at least during one Presidential term—and if that election did not afford instruction enough for them, the proceedings of many of those who were elected under his banner, but who do not merit honors, would finish the system of instruction.

We all know that there are two sorts of Whigs,—one set follow the path of the Heroes of the Revolution, because of the justness of their principles.—and the other because they eat of the loaves and are filled. Now there has been no reason so strong, neither done so much to prostrate the Whig party as the injudicious selection of candidates for Office."

The editor goes on to say the Whigs put too many fops into office, and drove off their best friends the working men.

He no doubt confines his remarks to Massachusetts. But it will apply to many other sections of the country, and more particularly to West Point—the army and navy.

The remarks of the Republican, however, are very just, so far as they go. He is neither ultra nor radical. Indeed, all the Maine papers that reach us are mild and reasonable in their politics.

## HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE.

Speaking of the resignation of members of the Senate, it appears we are about to lose another friend in Gen. *Miller*, of Missouri.

There are few members of Congress more worthy of esteem and respect as a gentleman and a soldier, than Gen. Miller, as will appear from the following extract taken from files of old papers in our possession,

The author is speaking of the terrible action of Lundy's Lane in the last war.

"The British artillery had taken post on an eminence at the head of Lundy's Lane, and were pouring forth a most deadly fire on the Americans. Gen. Brown, the commander of the American forces, seeing the terrible havoc made by the enemy's cannon, concluded that it was necessary to dislodge them or retreat. It was a dreadful duty. The troops that were to march up Lundy's Lane might well say their prayers and make their wills before moving. It was certain death to every second man of the forlorn hope. As the commanding General rode along the foot of the hill, in thoughtful mood, he saw the brave Col. Miller advancing at the head of his newly raised regiment for further orders. He rode up to him. "Will you advance and capture that battery?' said the General. "I will try, sir,' said the modest Colonel. The General rode on, and the regiment gallantly wheeled and moved on up Lundy's Lane. At every rod the artillery on the height sent its messengers of death through the dense column—but still there was no flinching. The voice of the noble Miller, as he waved his sword before the bloody gap, was heard uttering the short and expressive orders, "Steady men—close ranks—march!" Around him, the flower of his regiment fell like the withered leaves of autumn—but he heeded not his loss—he was ordered to take the battery on the hill and he intended to do it. He advanced therefore coolly and steadily to his object. Amidst a tremendous blaze of artillery and at the point of the bayonet he carried the height. It was a gallant deed. I have never heard of its equal except at the siege of San Sebastian.

* * * * * * *

When the conqueror, with his remnant of a regiment, trod upon the heights at the head of Lundy's Lane, and turned the cannon upon the astonished enemy, a death struggle ensued between the American and British armies. 'These guns will decide the battle, they must be regained, or the army of Britain will be cut to pieces, and, if regained the Americans will be conquered. Such were the thoughts of each General. Now came the iron gripe of war. A terrible conflict raged upon the height—and, when the morning sun arose upon Bridgewater, 1,600 soldiers, friends and foes, lay sleeping in death upon the hill side in Lundy's Lane.—"

This was the most daring instance of courage during the last war—there were no cotton bags to protect them from the British fire. Such is the gallant Gen. Miller, a high minded, generous man, scarcely thought of by his country.

The levellers will find it a hard matter to overthrow the government of the U. S. while we have such men. May heaven protect him, and peace prosper him wherever he goes.

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*From the New York Herald (of the 5th inst.)*

"PROSPECT OF A ROW.—It is now highly probable that Congress will close in an elegant row in a few days, leaving the President without revenue—without money—without credit.

The Senate have voted in favor of the distribution tariff bill—it will pass both houses—and then the Captain will veto. On this, both houses will have a grand flare up—and adjourn without passing any law. We are now almost without a government—then we shall be without a rag of any thing. No money—no credit—no law—no nothing—but fights, riots and vulgar politicians.

Jo Smith—Jo Smith, do bring out a fresh revelation, and take hold of the government of these United States."

"Prospects of a Row," and "grand flare up" in Congress. A keep eye can see what the editor means by these inuendoes very clearly, when he says Congress—he means the radicals—the levellers. Mr. BENNETT is thinking of his four story printing office, and his other valuable property. That he has a civil war in his mind's eye, in the event of a *veto*, is clear from his just remarks upon the consequence, viz—"We are almost without a government * * Then we shall have no MONEY—no CREDIT—no LAW—no NOTHING, but fights, riots and vulgar politicians." The editor might have added civil war, assassinations, robberies and bloodshed—vide the late mob in Philadelphia. These were all levellers to a man, and were merely getting their hand in upon the blacks, as we shall all see.

But the Herald seems to hang back as yet, and endeavors to keep fair with both sides by pretending ignorance. He says "the Senate ☞ voted in favor of the distribution tariff bill." ☜ Hear what the constitution says—

"All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives—but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments." * * * *

"The Congress shall have power—1. To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises—to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States—but all duties, imposts, and excises, shall be uniform throughout the United States. 2. To borrow money on the credit of the United States. 3. To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States."

Here we see the President is not mentioned, nor was it ever intended he should interfere with raising a revenue, neither has the States, through the Senate, any thing to do with it, excepting as above stated. They "may ☞ propose or concur" ☜ in amendments. The revenue is exclusively confided by the constitution to the people, through their REPRESENTATIVES. It is the same with the sovereign and House of Lords in England, the Commons alone have the power to raise a revenue, and it is well known that one of their monarchs lost his *head* by taxing the people contrary to the will of the Commons.

But the constitution gives the *veto* power to the President. So it does. But will any one say the framers of the constitution ever dreamed of a President vetoing a bill for a revenue? Could they mean this power should stop the wheels of government? Stronger evidence could not be produced of the danger of clothing the Chief Magistrate with unlimited power. Look at the consequence (should Mr. Tyler veto the present bill*) it is contained in the words of the Herald. "No money, no credit, no nothing." It would be no government—exactly what Col. Benton and his friends the levellers want, and what he has been aiming at a long time:

The excuse is the distribution clause. This is mere *humbug*. He and his friends want the proceeds of the public lands to go into the treasury—for what? Why, to support the government—this is the pretence. But the people support the government lands or *no lands*. If they choose to sustain the treasury, exclusive of the lands, where is the difference? All that is wanted is money to support the government—and what is government? Government was organized by the *people* for *their* use and benefit, *not* for the President or his personal friends—therefore they have a right to choose their own will and pleasure in the mode of taxation through the representatives. They are responsible to themselves alone, not to the PRESIDENT, who is merely the creature of *their* power. Had the constitution given them the VETO power over the President, it would have been more *republican*, because ALL POWER IS LODGED IN THE PEOPLE!

We will state a question. Some of the sovereigns of the northern part of the globe had, and perhaps still have, the power of *life* and *death* over their subjects, but we never heard of their cutting off so many heads as the veto has in this country.

But any one of brains can see the thing is a PARTY—that is a POLITICAL objection, and if it were not this, it would be something else—for the sand-stone candidate is determined to try the strength of his cohort. Besides these lands were always reckoned the best ELECTIONEERING stock on the board, equal to custom-house or Florida war stock, as nine-tenths of the receivers proved defaulters. The thing is well understood.

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## OLD LANG SYNE—HON. HILAND HALL AND THE BOUNDARY LANDS.

This gentleman, an old crony of our's, has been making a speech, and were it not for this old attachment, (many years since, Mr. Star) we should have "a row" or "a flare up"—to use the language of this *enlightened* age, with friend Hall for his insinuations respecting Gov. GILMER in regard to the "scrip" or "commissions."

We by no means concur in opinion with Mr. H. that Mr. G. was governed by other than the principles of *honor, justice*, and *humanity*, and we are much gratified—and so will every one that has a heart in his bosom that those high minded Virginians, Messrs. *Gilmer, Goode, Goggin*, and how many more have that honor we are unapprised. They all deserve much praise for their efforts in behalf of revolutionary claimants.

May they reap their reward in another, and a better world. The names of such men will descend to latest posterity—when that of Hall or Benton will be amongst the things that are forgotten.

As to the fact of their being more claimants than the actual number of Virginia officers, we have no doubt of it, because we have never seen the time when there was not more rogues in the world than honest men. But this is no reason why the bona fide honest soldiers or their heirs should suffer. It is better that "ten, aye, ten thousand rogues should escape, than one innocent individual should suffer—they cannot help what others do.

We have more to say on this subject, and advise some people that we have our eye upon them.

* We have just heard it is vetoed.

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## CONGRESS AND THE VETO.

We trust every member, both of the *Senate* and the *House*, who have the good of their country at heart, will act coolly, and with firmness, and not be drove into any measure contrary to their principles, or the welfare of their country.

It is truly a trying time, but not half so bad as we have seen in our revolution.

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## THE CLERKS IN THE DEPARTMENTS

We are sorry to hear Congress has cut down those poor fellows in their salaries. They had little enough before to live in this dear place. It would have been more judicious to have turned out a set of worthless clerks, who have been drawing pay for years, not worth their salt.

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ANECDOTE. Some twenty or thirty years ago, a professor of religion in one of the churches in England went to her minister, a devoted and exemplary Christian, and told him she had something against him, and she considered it her duty to reprove him:

'Well, my good lady,' said he, 'what the difficulty?'

'Why, sir, I think your bands are too long.'

'Ah! do you? I have never thought any thing about it. I will get a pair of scissors, and will thank you to cut off as much as you think best.'

I hope you will not be offended,' she said.

'Not at all, not at all.

Without much ceremony she folded and cut off quite a large piece of the bands.

'Are you now satisfied? look again and see, perhaps you had better take off a little more while you are about it, and be satisfied.'

'I do not know but I had, I think it is still rather long,' she replied, cutting off a second piece, saying,

'There, I think that will do.'

'Well, my friend, said the minister, 'I now tell you I have something against you.'

'Have you, sir,' she exclaimed, pray, tell me what it is.

'I think your tongue is rather too long, and you had better let me me cut off a piece of it.'

The lady departed in quite a rage.

'Jake, did you see that fat lady fall in the mud yesterday?'

'Yes, sir.'

'What did you think?'

'I thought she went down like a star in the midst of the ocean.'

As the lone, hungry loafer views,
His tattered clothes and worn out shoes,
'Alas,' cries he, 'they're full of holes,
These are the times that try men's *soles*.

A POSER. A boy asked one of his father's guests who was next door neighbor was, and when he heard his name, asked him if the gentleman was not a fool?"

'No my little friend,' said the guest, 'he is no fool, but a very sensible man, but why did you ask the question?'

'Why,' said the little boy, 'because my mother said that you were next door to a fool, and I wanted to know who lived next door to you.'

'What am a board, Pa.'

'A board, my child, is a long thin strip of wood sawed out from logs.'

'O! then our Selectimen are sawed out rom logs, ar'nt they Pa.

'Why no, my child, why do you ask such a question as that?'

'Cause, pa, the paper says Board of Selectimen, and I guess the papers know.'

## POETRY.

### THE LOAFER TO HIS WIFE.

O do my dear shut up your clam,
Yer cross as a she devil—
You call me brute, and such hard names—
Vy can't ye be more civil!

That mouth vich winds so gracefully
From one ear clear to 'tother,
Should sounds emit as sweet as song—
O do its thunder soften.

These little eyes—them fire-fly lights—
Them pretty little twinkles—
Vy let them fly so fierce on me,
They but light up your wrinkles.

You say that I have lazy grown—
Ven I was ever spry?
I feel I board with you, my dear,
Ven on the floor I lie.

Ye say ye want some bread to eat—
Quite nat'ral want, in sooth—
Ill-bred vimin loafers love
Ven in the flour of youth.

Exercise will do me good?
Indeed! vy don't you take it?
Vant money? ven you vish for that,
Like Burroughs you may make it.

As Banks vont discount now, my dear,
I'm in a pretty fix—
I won't be shaved eighteen per cent,
My notes are good at six.

The Barings have refused to pay
The bills I drew on them—
Coz vy? they said I had no funds—
A flimsy pretence, dem!

Don't take on, for if you do,
I shall take off disgusted—
And go to Texas or to France
Like others who have busted.

We don't go forward in the world—
Do stop that plaintive snivel—
But then we're travelling fleetly on
The railroad to the devil.

Rum the steam vich speeds us on—
The stripid pig our engineer—
Low commotion fills the house—
You rail the way my dear.

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At one of our fashionable watering places recently happened a self-important foreigner who, upon hearing the dinner bell rung at half past three o'clock, exclaimed, 'Is it possible you dine at this very early hour, in this country? Why *I* have not been used to dining till 7 or 8 o'clock, in London.

"Our second table folks here dine very late also, was the reply of a Yankee present.

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☞A FIGHTING MAN.—A Jackson correspondent of Bennett's Herald, states that Gen. H. S. Foot, of this State has fought five duels and a street fight. His first duel was fought in Alabama, and he was wounded. He next fought two duels with Prentiss, and was wounded, in each—then he fought with some one on Pearl river—then with Claiborne, and recently a street fight wit Fitzpatrick.

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*Parsing Lessons of Grammarians.*—They see—we see them see they see we see them see—you see they see we see them see—I see you see they see we see them see—they see I see you see, they see we see them see.—Amer. Mechanic.

We often snap up an idea of our own, started by something we find among contemporaries. The above quizzical matter may be carried out as follows.

SEE-SAW. A Lesson in Parsing.—*They saw*, we saw them saw, they saw we saw them saw, you saw they saw we saw them saw, I saw you saw they saw we saw them saw, they saw I saw you saw they saw we saw them saw! That's the Queen's English and 'running a saw' with a vengeance. See saw!

'DEM'S 'EM.'—A pious old negro, while saying grace at the table, not only used to ask a blessing on all he had upon his board, but would also petition to have some delicient dish supplied. One day it was known that Cato was out of potatoes, and suspecting he would pray for the same at dinner, a wag provided himself with a small measure of the vegetable, and stole under the window, near which stood the table of our colored christian. Soon Cato drew up a chair and commenced: 'O, massa Lord! wilt dow in dy provident kindness condesen to bress ebery ting before us, and be plesed to stow upon us jist a few taters—and all de praise.' [Here the potatoes were dashed upon the table, breaking plates, and upsetting the mustard pot.) 'Dem's 'em, massa Lord,' said Cato, looking up with surprise, 'only jist luff em down a leetle easier next time.'

ASTRONOMY EXTRAORDINARY. A short time ago, a countryman, being attracted by handbills pasted on the wails to visit the observatory on the Calton-hill, Edinburgh, expressed a desire to see the moon through the great telescope. He accordingly ascended the steps for that purpose, but, when viewing the planet, by some means the front of the telescope shifted downwards. Immediately was displayed to his view a neighboring sign-board. In amazement he cried out, 'Gude preserve us! wonders will never cease! Edinburgh ale sold in the moon!'

☞We recognise the following, though long years have elapsed since it parted from us to go the rounds. Poor thing! ain't you 'grad to see your fadder?' [*Dollar Dem.*

'Shall I help you to some more of the pudding, Miss?' said a landlady to a travelling boarding school miss, at the breakfast table. The young lady-exquisite, wishing to astonish the natives, replied 'By no manner of means, madam—I have already indulged the clamerous calls of craving appetite until a manifest sense of internal fullness admonishes me that my sufficiency is entirely and satisfactorily satiated.

An old lady whose fidelity to her only son, in his younger days, was far from being oppressive, recently experienced the sad consequence in his elopement. While a friend was endeavoring to console her, she said, 'I've often throught of this passage of scripture, but never thought I should realize it. *'Train up a child and away he'll go.*

'Now, Jacob, my son, you are about leaving home to go abroad in the wide world, and I wish to give you some advice, the fruit of my experience. And first of all, remember that frugality is the only true road to independence.' 'Oh, but faith, dad,' exclaimed young hopeful, 'I know better than that, for when Joe and I went to Independence, we went by the turnpike, but I 'spose you'd go by the other road to save toll.'

STUMPED 'Hallo, Tom, give me a Principe!'

'Here's one,' was the reply, as he handed him one, half smoked.

Joe swore he 'wouldn't take a *stump*, and Tom got rid of a loafer.

'What will you charge to carry this piece of furniture from the door here into the street?' said a purchaser to a lazy looking fellow lounging near.

'Four bits,' said the loafer.

'O. that's too much," said the gentleman.

'Well, I'll tell you what I'll do with you, replied the impudent fellow, 'just leave it there till night, and I'll carry it off for nothing!'—*Pic.*

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An old lady who was apt to be troubled in her dreams, and rather superstitious withal, informed the parson of the parish that on a night previous she dreamed she saw her grandfather who had been dead for ten years. The clergyman asked her what she had been eating. 'Oh, only half a mince pie!' 'Well,' says he, 'if you had devoured the other half, you might probably have seen your grandmother!'

☞'How do you do, Mr. Smith?'

'Do what?'

'How do you find yourself.'

'I never lost myself.'

'How do you feel?'

'Pretty smooth I guess, feel of me and see.'

'Good morning, Mr. Smith.'

'It's rather a bad one, wet and nasty.'

A little girl the daughter of the proprietor of a coal mine, after attentively listening to an account given her of hell by her father, who said it was a place where the devil perpetually roasted sinners at an immense fire, exclaimed, 'Oh, papa, have you interest enough with the devil to get him to take his coals of you?'


STEAMBOAT HOTEL.

The subscriber having taken the large and commodious Hotel on Seventh street, one door from the corner of Pa. Av. facing *Centre Market*, formerly occupied by *John Lloyd*, Esq.

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His bar is furnished equal to any in the United States.

He flatters himself, therefore, that from his zeal, to give entire satisfaction, he may receive a moderate share of public patronage.

B. O. SHECKLES.

sept. 23,1840.



PHILADELPHIA SATURDAY COURIER.—Printed and published by A. M'Makin & E. Holden, at No. 72 Dock Street, corner of Walnut.

Terms of Subscription—$3 per annum, if paid in advance $1,25 in advance for six months.

Advertising.—$1 per square for each insertion. No yearly advertising admitted. These terms have been adopted both because the number of subscribers are so much larger than all the daily papers united, as to make them actually cheaper, and because a repetition of old advertisments affords no interest to the readers.

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Directions must always be accompanied with the name of the subscriber, and the Post Office at which a paper is discontinued or paid for, and in case of a removal, the office from, as well as to, which the paper is to be changed.



MICHAEL M'ERMOT wishes to inform his customers and the Public in general, that he still continues to carry on the COACH MAKING USINESS, in all its branches, on Penn avenue between Third and Four-and-a-half, streets, where he keeps constantly on hand for sale Family Carriages, Barouches, Vehicles, Buggies, Sulkies, Gigs, Carryalls, &c., made of the best materials and by selected workmen. He hoes by strict attention to business, to receive a share of public patronage.

Repairing done as usual

MRS HALL'S
BOARDING HOUSE,
*Penn sylvania Avnue,*
NEARLY OPP. BROWN'S HOTEL
WASHINGTON.

THE HUMAN HAIR is warranted staid or restored, and the head kept free from Dandruff, by the genuine *Oldridge's Balm of Columbia.*

Remember the genuine as described below.

This is certified to by severa Mayors, Ministers of the Gospel, British Consuls Physicians, and a great number of our most honorable citizens, to be seen where it is sold.

DARING FRAUD.—This article has been imitated by a notorious counterfeiter. Let it never be purchased or used unless it have boldly a name of L.COMSTOCK, or the signature of COMSTOCK & CO. on a splendid wrapper. This is the only external test that will secure the Public from deception.

Apply at the wholesale and retail office No 2 Fletcher street, near Maiden Lane and Pearl street.

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Wholesale Druggists, New York

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*Manufactured by James Jack.*

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*Do* coarse thick do.
Do Brogans and Monroe do.
Do pumps and Calf . . shoes.
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*Do* Do fine Kid and Gaiters.

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JOHN PURDON.

CHARLES CAHAN

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DEPOT HOUSE."

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The coaches and teams on this route are of the first quality, with skilful and attentive drivers, and the proprietor pledges himself that every attention and accommodation will be given to the passengers who give this line their patronage.

feb 19 JOHN BROWN, Proprietor.

SHERWOOD'S ELECTRO MAGNETO REMEDIES FOR CHRONIC DISEASES

the class of Hypetrophy, including the forms Scrofula, viz: Tubercula Consumption, Dyspepsia, Chronic Disease of the Liver, of the Heart of the Spleen, of the Kidneys, of the Spine, White Swellings, Scrofulous Sore Eyes, Scald Head, King' Evil, Leucorrhœa, Chlorosis, Menorrhagia or Females complaints.

These are but different modifications of the same disease, arising from the same cause, distinguished by the same diagnosis, and curable by the same remedies. Their common cause is an irregular action of the Electro-Galvanic forces in the system; they may all be detected by pressure upon the sides of the vertebræ and glands of the neck which elicits the Electro-Galvanic symptom, and they may be cured by these Electro-magnetic remedies. The latter are accompanied by a compendious medical treatise, explaining the principel of the discovery upon which they are founded, stating the manner in which they are to be applied In this work Dr. Sherwood demonstrates the fact that every part of the human body, together with every particle of animate and inanimate matter, either in a negative or positive state of electro and that every motion, in all matter, whether in the largest masses or in the smallest particles is produced by the attracting and repelling force of this universal principle. The morbid action which produces disease of the organs or limbs, seems to be occasioned by the undue preponderance of one of these forces in the system and his remedies restore health by subduing this irregular action to an equilibrium. By this means the very seeds of the disease are eradicated, and a permanent cure effected, even in cases where all hope of relief from other sources is abandoned. The Electro Magnetic remedies are the only preparations applicable to this prevailing class of diseases and they never disappoint the confidence reposed in them the symptoms of the class of diseases to which they are applicable can be discovered, under the rections contained in the work which accompanies them without the aid of a physician and can be used with perfect safety and success, without dieting or invenience.

## $100 REWARD.

**DR. STORM'S SPECIFIC COMPOUND**

For the cure of Gonorrhoa, Gleets, Strictures, Diabets or difficulty in making water, and all other unnatural discharges from the breath of either sex.

In no case has this medicine been known to fail, to effect a permanent cure. and too, n the shortest possible time. Should this medicine fail to effect a cure where it has been taken according to directions, return the empty vial and get back the money Why then spend both time and money with such quack nostrums as cannot be depend a upon: when, for $1, you can purchased pleasant, sure, and speedy cure, composen solely of vegetable substance? One huo eedrd dollars will be paid to any one wh will produce a medicine to equal this com pound, or who will prove that it contains any mineral substance whatever.

☞For sale in Washington city by Rob ert Patterson, corner 9th and the Avenue and Charles C. Stott, corner of 7th street and the avenue; and by H. Wade on 7th street, nd by J. & W. Young jr.

Georgetown by John L. Kidwell.

## GERMAN HOTEL,

BY

***CHARLES ROSENTHRAL.*** south

The proprietor has removed to the south side of Penn. Avenue, between 12th and 13th sts. to the House lately occupied by C. L. COLTMAN, where he will be happy to entertain his old customers and strangers.

**THE GENUINE VEGETABLE PILLS.**

An effectual cure for Gonorrhœa, Gleets. Strictures, &c. &c. Of all the remedies yet discovered for the cure of these complaints, the Vegetable Pills have been the most effectual, as they have never been known to fail to effect a perfect cure. They are mild and pleasant to take, yet powerful in their action, and may be taken without he knowledge of the most intimate friend These Pills are put up in square boxes, with full directions accompanying each box. For sale by & W Young, jr. C Stott, corner of 7th street and the avenue; C T and T Jardella, corner of 12th and the avenue.

Wade on 7th street.

Georgetown, O by Linthicum

## PROPOSALS

FOR

***PUBLISHING*** BY ***SUBSCRIPTION***

The Authentic Report of the Controversie Discussion, that took place in the City of Dublin, in the year 1827,, between the Rev THOMAS MAGUIRE, and the Rev R. T. P. POPE.

This celebrated work, the most remarkable controversal discussion of modern times, having gone through twenty-one edit tions in England and Ireland, where it is dell read with extraordinary avidity, and dithe United States passed through three uiitions, all of which are exhausted to the lot copy; and the demand for it from all e arters, Catholic and Protestant, being ill very great, it is proposed to re-publish ain Weekly Numbers at such a price as i put it within the reach of all without qstressing any.

Those in the City of N. York, who wish the work, will be served by leaving their names with the publisher, John Doyle 294, Pearl Street, those at a distance can have it regularly mailed to them, by remitting one dollar in a post-paid letter.

*Agents*:—Mr. Patrick Conolly, 118 Ann St. Boston;—Henry Mc Keon, Willings Alley, Philadelphia;—Mr. John Farnonn Utica, N. Y.;—Mr. T Mathew McLeod Georgetown, D. C.; Mr. Peter Haynes. Savannah, Geo.—and the office of the U. S Catholic Miscellany, Charleston, S. C.

It is a well known fact that this grea controversy has converted more sectaries n the Catholic Church in England and Irelade an any other work whatever; andges, also been the happy means of bringing hato. numbers to the true faith in the United Satess It is t herefore hoped that every sincere Catholic will and his aid, by putting down his name, to prevent so valuable a work from being out of print, more particularly when for his subscription, he will receive the —v most alue.

JAMES GIVEN has the honor to inform. the Public in general, and his friends in particular; that has just opened a Drocery Store in that noted building on Penn-Avenue, near the Railroad Depot, former occupied by Mr. Dunn as a furniture store and latterly by the office of the Native American where he will be happy to at ivit commodate all who may favor will

Their custom, with every article a Grocery.

## NOITCE.

nAs there will be but one boat on the route on a day, the PHENIX will make five trips on at day between Washington and Alexanderia.

Leaving Alexandria at 3 and 10 A. M. and 1, 3, and 5 o'clock P. M.

Leaving Washington at 9 and 11 A. M. and twt 4, and 6 o'clock P. M:

AMES: GUY, Jr; Captain;

## NEW GUIDE *TO* WASHINGTON.

hG. Watterston, a. j—The above work is just y ed, with a frontispiece of the Statue fo Washington, by Greenough, and contains every thing relating to the history of washington, of its Bigress and improvements since its origin the to xen and stranger, and is a perfect guide to rhat a stranger would be desirous to make lcis elf acquainted with, while a sojourner in it or w resident abroad. It gives a true picture of washington, though not a mere picture book—all ost institutions, works of art, &c., are briefly but sutisfactorily described. It sketches its nages hustoms, manners, and religious and moral tone, of its society—public buildings, literary, social, ond other institutions—its location, the conditici l f the legal and medical professions—its growta and character of its resident poonlation—gives sh abstract of its municipal regulations, civil and criminal courts—duties of the principal executive officers of the General Government, of the com mittees of Congress, and a great variety of usefullocal; and general information which a resident a well as a stranger would be pleased to possess Among the descriptions of the societies which have been organixed in ashington, are two at conNderable length, and of great interest—one, of the ofational Institution, and the other, of the Society Odd Fellows.

sty The work is printed in a neat and handsome os le, of over 200 pages, and for sale at the bookstore of R. FARNHAM, corner of 11th street and Pennsylvania, avenue.

Cabinet, Chair, and Sofa Manufactory

AND

***UPHOLSTERER***

### G. W. DONN & CO.

Respectfully inform their friends, and the public in general, that they carry on the above named business in its various branches, and will manufacture to order any article in their line, also repair forniture of all descriptions in the best manner.

Their stock on hand in their Ware-room, on Pnnsylvania Avenue, equidistant from e railroad depot and Capitol gate will consist of

Spring and cushion-seat, Sofas Low Bedsteads
Sideboards, Bureaus, (column, di ssing and common)
Centre, side, columns, pier, dressing, so fa, loo, dining and breakfast Tables
Wardrobes, Bedsteads
Mahogany, Rocker, parlor and other Chairs
Hair, moss and shuck Mattresses, &c.

All of whic are of the best workmanship, and will be sold as reasonable as at any other establishment in Washington.

per son wishing tow exchange their old furn

## CONFECTIONARY

THE SUBSCRIBER having remove om 7th street to Pa. Avenue, betwee 3d and 4th street, beow the UNION TAVERN, below, where he has ebi ionor to inform his friends and the Puyo ic in General, that he is preparedett furnish at the shortest notice every var de of articles in his line; Cakes of every hi rc ption, Candies in every variety, Furn Nuts, &c. H. BARNS

*FRESH*

## GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS.

For sae, Wholesale and Retail, at

*J. F. CALLAN'S,*

*Drug Store, Corner of E and 7th street,*

WASHINGTON CITY:

Among which may be found the following . Artichoke, Asparagus, Beans, various kinds; Beets, every variety; Brussel Sprouts, Brocci, Coards, Cabbage, manss sorts, Carrots, do. do. Cauliflowers, ates and early, Celery, white and red, Cherviy or Salad, Corn Salad, Cress or Pepper Gass; Cucumber, late and early; Corn, early, prolific, and sweet; Egg Plant, white and purple; Endive Curled; Kad Borecole; Leek, English and Scotch stntuce, all the best sorts; Melons ane Cantelopes; Nasturtium; Okra, excee 'r for Soups; Onions, white, red, and sive. Parsley, plain and curled; Parsnip, Large. Peas, extra early, early and late; Pepper, Squash and other, Pumpkins, premium, Radishes, many sorts; Rhubarb, for Tarts Salsify or Vegetable Oyster; Spnage round and prickly; Squash, every variety, Tomato, the finest kind; Turnip, a the best sorts, Onion Sets, &c. &c.

Splendid Flower Seeds, Bulbous Roots Dahlias, &c. &c.

☞ hese seeds are put up in sma add onvenient parcels, and are warranted true and genuine. he Roots, (particularly he Dahlias,) are of the most beautiful de scriptio n, comprise a the new varieties Odeandbe sold at the New York prices.

t*,*rders from a distance punctually tended to, and Seeds, Roots and plants carefully packed to go to any part othe, United States.

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